has a right to control the body, is not a party. Mutual Life Ins. Co. *v.* Griesa, 156 Fed. 398.

Those Precocious Georgia Children.—It can not be said in Georgia, as a matter of law, that a child two years, ten months, and twenty days old, who was alleged to be "a precocious child, capable of and did run errands for petitioner; was strong and robust, with unusual physical powers for a child of his age; and did render and was capable of rendering services to petitioner that were at the time worth five dollars per month," etc., was so incapable of performing such valuable services that a defendant corporation would not be liable in damages for the death of such child, if it be shown on the trial of the case that the killing was tortious and not justified. And this is the reason the court gives: "It is within common knowledge that some children are more precocious than others, and can walk, talk, and develop their mental and physical powers at a much earlier age than others. The biographies of the great musicians and musical prodigies, as well as those of artists and scientists and others, are well known to many readers. It is said of Beethoven that he could play upon the piano at three years of age, and at twelve presided at the chapel organ, and at thirteen was a member of the orchestra at the court theater. Mozart, another of the world's greatest musicians, was being instructed in music at the age of three, 'and shared the harpsichord lessons of his sister, Maria, five years his senior,' and at the age of five had composed some simple pieces of music. Encyclopaedia Brittanica (Mozart). Robert Alexander Schumann was a composer at seven; and Louis Spohr could sing duets with his mother at four years of age and play the violin at five. Numerous instances will call themselves to mind where precocious children of tender years, in all the walks of life, have shown very early capacity for performing not only manual services, but rare mental efforts." James *v.* Central of Ga. Ry. Co., 138 Ga. 415, 418.

Legality of Burials.—Can a man be punished for failing to provide a Christian burial for his deceased infant child? In the recent case of Seaton *v.* Commonwealth, 149 Southwestern Reporter, 871, defendant was convicted on such a charge, and appeals to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. A child of defendant's having died, he set about to bury it. Taking some pieces of rough board, he made a rude box to serve as a coffin. Although he had good lumber out of which he could have made a better and more presentable box, he said that he did not propose using his good lumber for this purpose. This box was taken to a point in a woods lot, and a grave was dug by two neighbors about two feet deep. Defendant brought the corpse from the house in a small paper box, to where the grave was being dug, placed it upon the ground, and assisted in digging the grave.